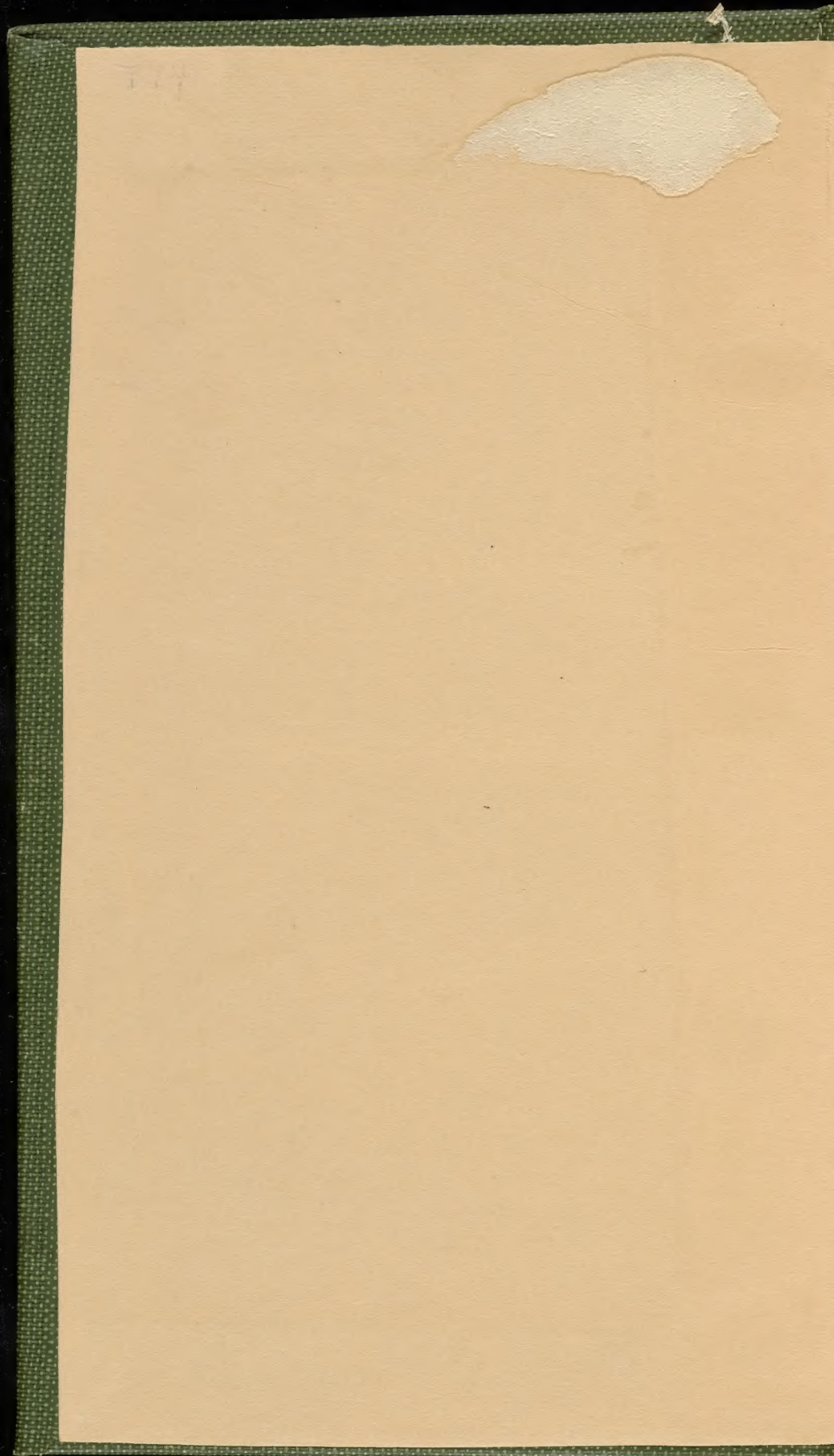
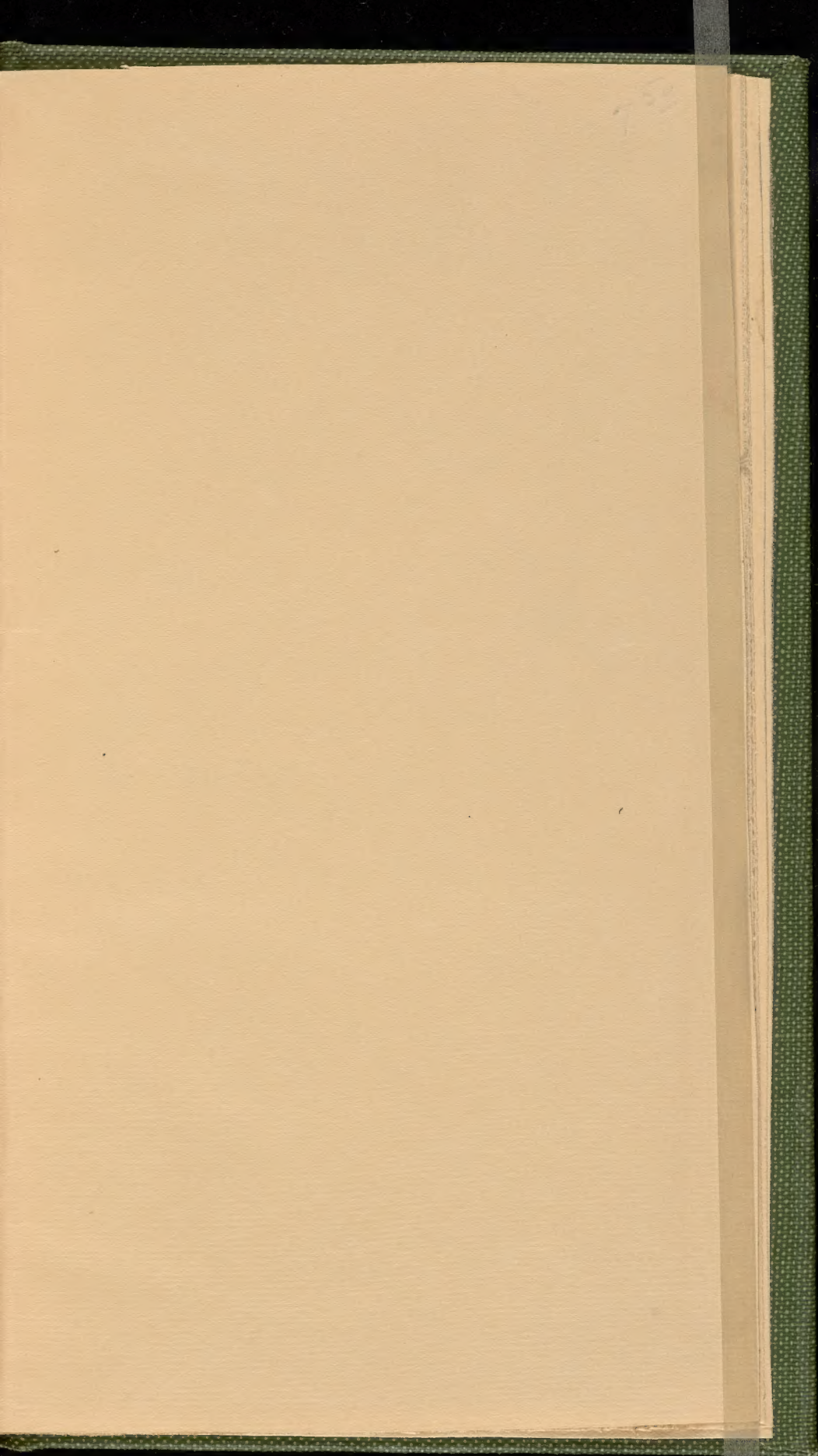
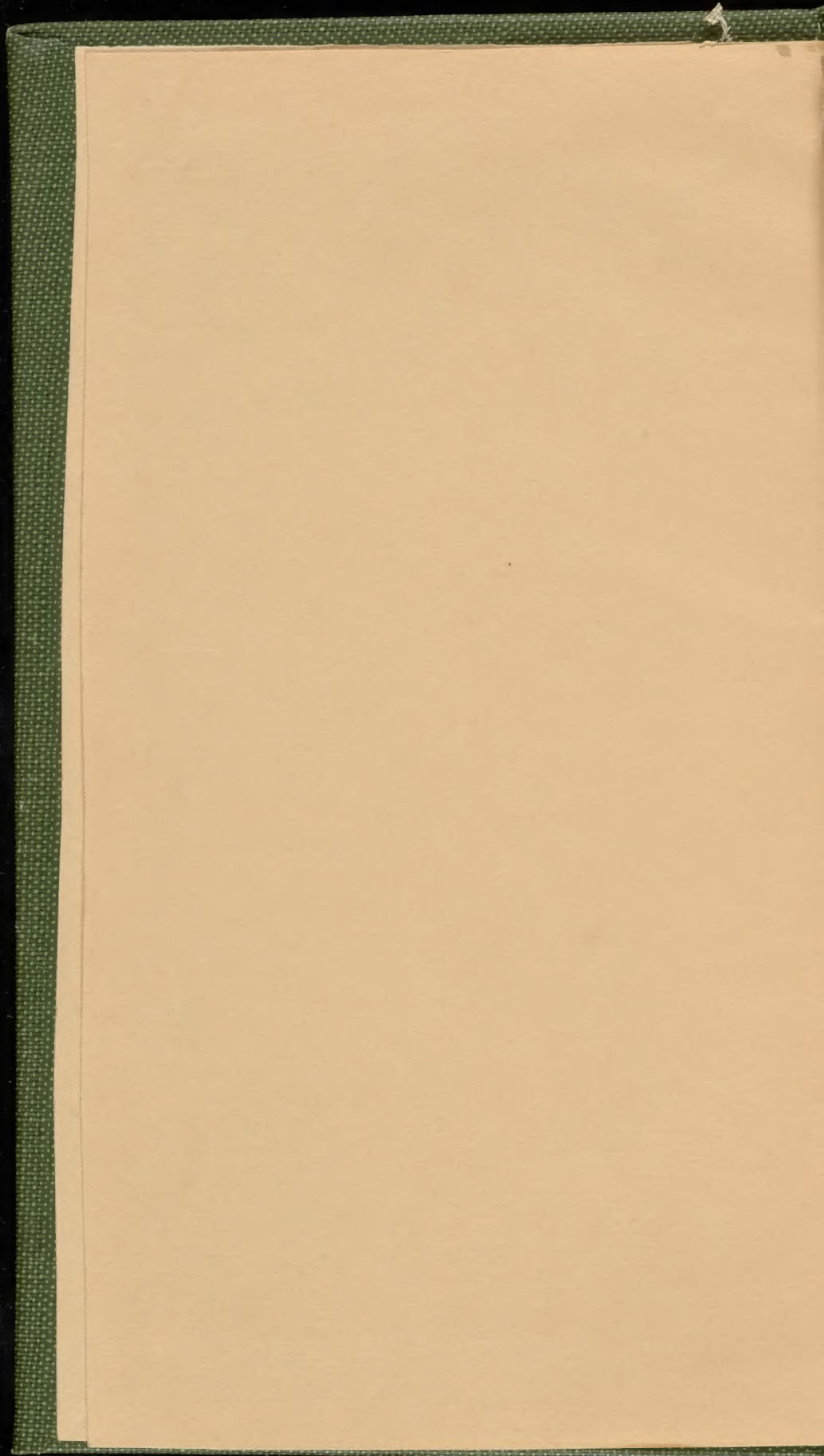


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THE
PRACTICAL DYER,

CONTAINING A COLLECTION OF
CHOICE RECEIPTS

FOR PRODUCING
ALL THE MOST COMMON AND PERMANENT
COLOURS
ON COTTON, WOOLEN, SILK AND LINEN;

ADAPTED TO THE
USE OF FAMILIES. &c.
TOGETHER WITH DIRECTIONS FOR SCOURING,
CLEANING WOOLEN AND OTHER CLOTHS OF SPOTS OF GREASE,
STAINS, &c.

BY THOMAS JONES.

NEW YORK:
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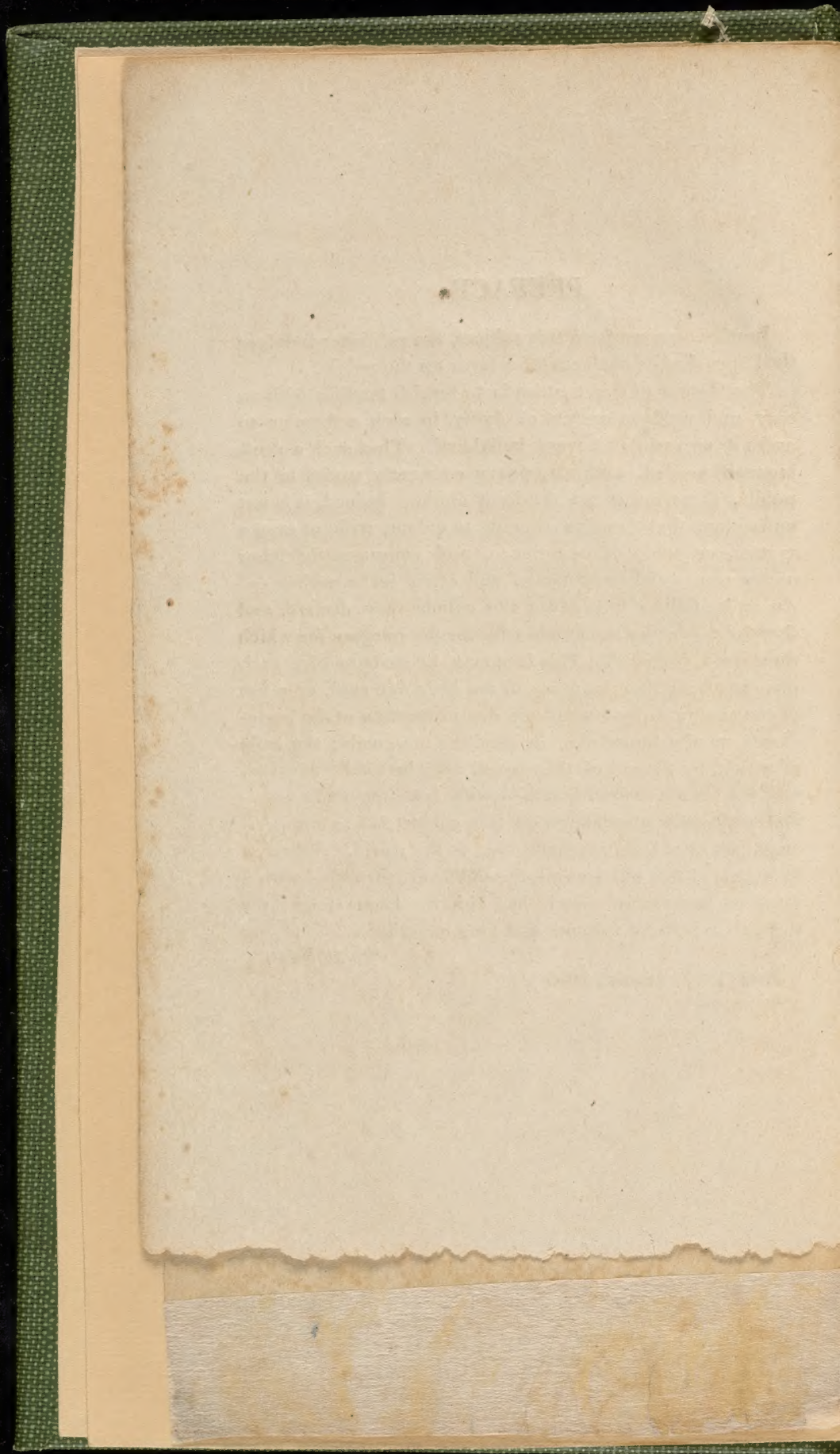
PREFACE.

In offering a work on this subject, the publisher indulges the hope, that he shall confer a favor on the public.

The design of this treatise is to furnish families with an easy and uniform system of dying, in such a form as to make it accessible to every individual. That such a work is much needed, and may prove eminently useful to the public, there exists not the least doubt. Indeed, it is not unfrequent that families attempt to colour, without even a system, or guide of experience, and consequently labor under many embarrassments, and often incur useless expense, by failing to produce the colour they desired, and thereby rendering the goods unfit for the purpose for which they were designed. This loss may be sustained by various causes ; either by a use of too little dye stuff, or a use of too much ; or by a want of a due proportion of the ingredients, or of a knowledge in handling the goods ; the evils of which, by the aid of this work, may be totally avoided, and the colour desired obtained with certainty and ease.— But very little information on this subject, of any importance, has ever been communicated to the world. Whereas by means of this publication, the public are furnished with a mass of knowledge which has hitherto been sought for through expensive volumes and long experience.

T. JONES.

New York, August, 1830



Receipt for Indigo Blue, the best to dye yarn or wool.

To set a tub of 6 gallons, take five gallons of old sig, to which add 2 gills of spirits, half a pound of good indigo, made fine; put it in a bag, wet it, and rub it out in the dye, then add 2 ounces of pearlash and 2 ounces of good madder; stir and mix it all together; let it stand 24 hours; then add half a pint of wheat bran, stir it up till well mixed together; let it stand 24 hours longer, and if your dye does not come to work by this time, stir it as often as once in two or three hours, but do not apply your goods before a copper scum and froth rises, and the dye looks greenish when dropping, and your yarn or wool looks greenish when applied to the dye, which are symptoms that your dye is in good order for use; but you must be cautious not to crowd your dye too full, for many blue dyes are destroyed in this way.

Be careful also about reducing your dye too low; always keep indigo in the bag, rubbing it out when necessary; and you need not stop your dye to recruit it after it has come to work; but make your additions when you take your goods out, as you find it necessary. Wring out the goods, stir your dye well together, cover it close, and place it where it will keep lukewarm. By this process a superior blue is produced. It is commonly from two to three days in coloring for a deep blue.

When the dye becomes thick and glutinous, the whole should be boiled and the scum taken off.

Observing these directions, your dye will last many years.

N. B. The yarn or wool should be wet in warm sig, before it is put into the dye, and the tub covered close, &c.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR BLUE.

Take half a pail full of good ashes, two quarts of stone lime, and as much sig as to run through three gallons of liquor; add two ounces of good indigo made fine, four ounces of good madder, and half a pint of wheat bran; stir and mix it well together, let it stand two days, then stir it up and put in half a pint of good yeast; let it stand 24 hours, and your dye will be fit for use.

PRUSSIAN BLUE.

Compound, or Chimeck. This compound or blueing is made thus :

Take three ounces of good indigo, pound it so small as to run it through a fine sieve. Put your indigo thus prepared into a small vessel, gradually add one pound of the oil of vitriol, stirring it for one hour. It may then stand for a day, excepting two or three times in the period it should be worked in the same manner, by stirring it. After this process it is fit for use.

In this state, the compound may be preserved for a year, being put into a glass bottle and confined with a stopper of beeswax.

It is the better way to prepare a number of pounds of the oil, with their proportions of indigo; observing to shake or stir the ingredients well together when you wish to pour off for use.

This compound is used for dying Prussian blue, green, and many other colours.

GRASS GREEN.

To ten pounds of woollen, take one and a half pounds of alum or until your dye is sour, then run your goods $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour; then take out the goods and add 5 pounds of fustic, boil one hour, then run the goods half an hour, boil again, and run until you have a bright yellow; if not bright enough, add 3 or 4 ounces of alum, run again and air well, then add compound little by little when the Cloth is out of the dye; then dip and air with repeated additions of compound till your color suits.

Prescription for reducing the dye to a quantity which may be required to colour a pound of woollen stuff.

GREEN.

Twelve ounces of fustic, three of alum, and three gallons of water; then add, in very small quantities, of the compound of oil and indigo till the color rises to your wish.

Dyes which are reduced, must be managed according to the directions given on a larger scale.

From the foregoing receipts, you find that a small quantity of dye requires a larger proportion of dye-stuff.

For a tolerably full Saxon Green, use four ounces of fustic, and one ounce of solution of indigo to the pound. You may put your allum, fustic and indigo, all at once into the liquor, and boil your wollen in it for two hours or two hours and a half. This method has perfectly succeeded. The cloth should be well washed after the operation.

FOR SAXON BLUE.

By one simple process, this color is obtained. All the utensils must be perfectly clean; the water in the kettle be made to boil. Then put in a small quantity of the compound made of oil of vitriol and indigo; after this let it be for a few minutes; the goods being well wet with warm water, is then to be dipped for twenty minutes, then take it up to cool. Follow this process of dipping and cooling until you obtain the colour you desire.

N. B. The goods should be moved briskly in the dye and kept open.

ENGLISH PROCESS FOR YELLOW.

Preparation.—Three ounces of alum, and one ounce of tartar, ground fine, per pound of wollen. Boil for a couple of hours; drain, cool and rince the cloth; then dye in a bath made of fustic, or yellow oak bark; if you use fustic take something more than weight for weight of the wool; if bark, take one third the weight, or from that to one half. Mixed with fustic, yellow oak bark greatly improves the colour.

FOR MADDER RED.

For one pound^o of goods, take four ounces of alum, one ounce of red tartar, and half a pound of wheat bran, having the flour well sifted out. Let these boil in the copper till the alum and tartar be dissolved. Then dip the goods for half an hour; take it up to cool, then dip three hours. In this dipping for the greater part of the time, the goods may be in the liquor; being careful however, to keep it under the surface of the dye, that it may equally receive the salts.

For the next process empty and fill your copper again. When the water has acquired the warmth that you can just endure your hand it, for every pound of goods, put in half a pound of the best madder. Be careful to mix it well in the copper, before you introduce your cloth. Then dip for an hour. Observe, at the same time, that the dye must not have more than half the heat that would be necessary to boil it. If the dye be too hot, it will tarnish the colour. Having dipped for one hour, take up the goods for cooling. Then dip, short dips two or three times, that the colour may be equal, and the strength of the madder received.

N. B. It is a good method to soak the madder, several hours in sour beer or sour bran water, before it is employed in the dye.

Madder-red is a beautiful and permanent colour.

For red with Nicaragua, your kettle being clean, and filled with fair water. For each pound of goods, five ounces of alum, bring near to boil, run your goods an hour and a

half, airing once or twice in the time. A little wheat bran would be of use if you have it. Having dipped your goods a suitable time, take them out, and let them lie in a heap 24 or 36 hours. Then set a new die of twelve ounces of nicaragua to a pound of woollen; let it simmer over night, then dip your goods, now and then tucking them down in the dye to lie a spell; handle in this way till your colour pleases. A little madder would improve the dye.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR RED.

To each pound of woollen, take 12 ounces of redwood or nicaragua chips, and boil moderately in clean water one hour; then add one ounce of alum—sun your goods half an hour; then air and let the dye steep as before, and dip again, adding a little alum each time; and manage in this way till your colour suits your fancy. Redwood and nicaragua may be mixed together, or used separately, at the discretion of the dyer.

FOR BLACK.

For one pound of woollen, take 3 ounces of copperas—heat near boiling—dip your goods twenty minutes—then air and dip again three quarters of an hour—air and rince, and shift the liquor—rince your kettle clean, and fill with water, and add half a pound of logwood chips—boil well—rince your goods 30 minutes—let it boil again 15 or 20 minutes—then dip again three quarters of an hour—then add half an ounce of blue vitriol—sun your goods—boil them

half an hour—then if not black enough, add a little more, and dip again, and handle till your colour pleases.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR BLACK.

Your kettle being filled with pure water, and brought to boil, for a pound of woollen put in one ounce and a half of blue vitriol—have your cloth well wet—dip it 30 minutes—air—run again one hour—then add in the same liquor, half a pound of logwood—boil—dip your goods and air, and handle till your colour pleases.

A little camwood (if you have it) toward the last would improve the colour. It will not be so bad to scour as if dyed with copperas.

FOR NAVY BLUE.

To produce this colour, the copper or cauldron must be cleansed, and then filled with clean water. For a pound of woollen, put into the kettle two ounces of green copperas—let the water boil, and take off the scum that rises. This being done, your cloth being wet in warm water, is to be dipped in the dye for 20 minutes; then cool it—after this, dip again for an hour and a half—then cool and rince your cloth.

Now empty and fill again with clean water; add six ounces of good logwood, boil well, and dip your goods half an hour; then cool, following this process till the colour designed is obtained. This is a very dark blue.

Woolen yarn, for coverlets, stockings, &c. may be coloured in this way to advantage.

Thin clothes are beautifully coloured in this way.

*Receipt for light and dark Cinnamon, London Browns
and British Muds.*

All these are obtained from the same dye. For a pound of woollen. When the copper is filled with pure water, and brought to boil, the dyer must put in one quarter of a pound of camwood—let it boil in the copper 15 minutes; then dip your cloth for one hour. Keep it open and stirring in the dye—then take up the cloth for cooling. Add as before, the same quantity of camwood, and dip your cloth two hours. Then the light cinnamon is obtained.

For the next process, add to your dye two tea-spoons full of blue vitriol, one of oil of vitriol, and one of good copperas—let them simmer well in the copper. Take off the scum or filth that rises on the dye—stir it well—then dip the cloth that is coloured light cinnamon.

Follow this for an hour, moving it briskly, that the colour may be even: by this the dark cinnamon is obtained.

From the dark cinnamon, the dyer will obtain a London-brown, by adding copperas to his dye and dipping his cloth, from time to time, til it acquires the shade he chooses.

British mud is still darker, being almost a black. After the London-brown is obtained, add the liquor of logwood to the same dye, united with a little copperas; then dip your London-brown from time o time, till you obtain the shade designed.

Those various colours, obtained by conforming to the foregoing prescriptions, are strong and good. Those of them

that are dark, will neither fade nor spot. The strongest acids will not move them.

N. B.—In these colours, excepting the light cinnamon, the oil of vitriol must never be neglected. By this ingredient the colours are rendered bright and clear.

Observe in general, that you put in the oil of vitriol, until the ground of the colour is laid in the cloth; for if the dyer add ever so much camwood after the oil is in, it will be entirely lost.

SNUFF BROWN.

To each pound of wool, prepare with an ounce of green copperas, half an ounce of alum, and half an ounce of tartar in the usual way—rinse moderately. Dye with two ounces madder, one ounce redwood, four ounces fustic, and two ounces sumach per pound, with the liquor near to boil.—Take out the goods, drain and wash them. A little more alum will brighten, and a little more copperas darken the colour.

Common English Process for Fast Purple.

Alum, four ounces—tartar, two ounces, as the preparation for a pound of wool—boil for an hour and a half—drain, cool and rinse the cloth; then enter it into a finishing or dye liquor of madder three-fourths of a pound, redwood two ounces for each pound of wool. Do not let the liquor come near to boil. Dip your goods for an hour.—Then drain, cool and rinse them, and give them a single dip in the blue vat.

COMMON ENGLISH PURPLE.

For each pound of woollen, use a preparation of two ounces of alum, one ounce of tartar, and one-eighth of an ounce blue copperas; boil for two hours; then drain and rince the goods, and dye it in a bath of six ounces of logwood to the pound of wollen. This is reddened by alum and blued by blue copperas.

CLARET.

Add to the above dye liquor, half an ounce of madder and one fourth of an ounce of cam wood, or red wood, per pound of cloth.

OF YELLOW WITH BLACKS, OLIVE AND DRABS. DARK OLIVE.

For one pound of woollen, one ounce of green copperas, the eighth of an ounce of blue copperas, two ounces of alum; boil for two hours, rince moderately; then enter the goods into a dye bath of six ounces of fustic, four ounces of logwood, and two ounces of sumach; boil for an hour.

LIGHT OLIVE.

For one pound of wollen, one ounce and a half of alum, half an ounce of green copperas, the eighth of an ounce of blue copperas; dye with six ounces fustic, and same of logwood and an ounce of sumach.

GREENISH OLIVE.

For a pound of woollen, one ounce of green copperas,

two ounces of alum, half an ounce of blue copperas. The dye drugs as in dark olive.

BOTTLE GREEN.

Increase the proportion of green and blue copperas and of logwood, each about one eighth. Or dye first in walnut peel, then in Saxon blue.

DRAB.

For a pound of woollen, take two ounces of alum, one ounce of green copperas, dye with eight ounces of fustic, and two of sumach. The colour will be saddened by increasing the proportion of copperas and sumach, and diminishing the alum.

DARK DRAB BROWN.

For one pound of woollen, put into the kettle two quarts of hemlock bark, and one quart of yellow oak bark, or walnut bark; boil them till the strength of the bark is exhausted, and then take the bark out. Dip and cool two or three times as in laying the ground work of other dyes; then raise the colour with copperas, dipping and cooling until it becomes as dark as you desire.

WINE COLOUR.

For a pound of woollen, take half a pound of camwood, one fourth of a pound of fustic, and one eighth of a pound of logwood, run your goods till the strength of the dye is exhausted. If not dark enough, sadden with copperas.

FOR SCARLET.

For a pound of woollen, take three gallons of water bring it to boil, then add from one third to half an ounce of cream tarter, and the same quantity of cochineal; boil fifteen minutes, then dip your goods until the colour rises to your wish.

THE BEST PROCESS FOR CLEANSING WOOL.

With two pailsfull of water, put one of Sig; to which add half a pint of soap, half a pint of salt and a table spoonful of pearlash; bring this to a degree of heat as high as flesh can bear; immerse your wool, taking care that it be not too closely crowded in the liquor; after moving it around for fifteen minutes, it may be taken out and rinsed.* This will effectually remove all dirt and greace, and render the wool soft and light.

FOR COTTON AND LINEN.

To dye thread or other goods Purple, Olive Brown, and Black.

Purple—For one pound of thread, boil five ounces of logwood, in an iron vessel, for three or four hours. After boiling, add two ounces of alum to the liquor; after it is dissolved put in the thread; let it simmer two or three hours, then take up and scour it in a weak suds.

OLIVE BROWN.

For one pound of thread, put into a kettle, with two gal-

lons of water, half a pound of fustic well chipped ; boil it three or four hours, then put in half an ounce of blue vitriol and one ounce of copperas ; let them dissolve, then introduce the thread ; let it simmer one hour, then take up. If it be not dark enough, add a little copperas to the dye, and dip again.

After it is colored and rinsed, boil the thread in water, with a handful of wheat bran to render it soft and pliable.

BLACK.

For one pound of thread, put four quarts of yellow oak bark into two or three gallons of water ; boil it three or four hours, then take out the bark, and add to the liquor three ounces of copperas ; after it is dissolved put in the thread ; let it simmer two hours : then take up and rince it ; then dip in a liquor, made from half a pound of logwood, till you obtain a black.

FOR BLUE ON COTTON AND LINEN WITH LOGWOOD.

For every pound of yarn put into a kettle of water two ounces of blue vitriol ; let it dissolve ; then spread in the skeins of yarn ; let them boil for two hours ; then take out and rince. Make a liquor of logwood. For every pound of yarn, employ four ounces of logwood well chipped and boiled in a kettle by itself ; then turn it into the kettle where the yarn is to be colored, after taking out all the chips. The yarn may boil in this liquor and be dipped half

an hour. This process of dipping may be repeated two or three times, till the color rises to your fancy. Then take up, rince and scour it in a weak suds to prevent its being brittle.

This dye produces a bright blue, but it is not so durable as that dyed by the indigo process, which is too expensive and tedious for family use.

N. B. For every pound of yarn make two gallons of liquor.

RED ON COTTON AND LINEN.

For one pound put four ounces of alum to two gallons of water, with a handful of wheat bran ; after the alum has dissolved, lay in the thread loosely, that the color may take equally. Let the dye simmer over the fire for eight or ten hours. Now take up the thread, gently press it with the hands, and hang it in the shade to dry. Make a new liquor, the same quantity of water with one pound of the best madder. When the dye is scalding hot, put in the thread, preserve the same degree of heat ; with a stick, frequently stir the goods that they may be equally colored. Perhaps it will take a day to obtain the color, but the time will be in proportion to the shade desired.

P. S. You may put four ounces of nutgalls well pulverised, to the madder. Then by dipping the thread in a yellow dye, either before or after it has received the madder, will give you the orange.

When the thread is colored, rince it thoroughly, then scald

it in water with a quart of wheat bran ; rince again and dry in the shade which is necessary for all colors on thread.

N. B. The dyer should make it a standing rule to have all his thread of flax or cotton, well cleansed previous to dying.

GREEN ON COTTON AND LINEN—COOL.

To set a dye, take two pounds of logwood, and one pound of fustic chips, boil well, then add a quarter of a pound of alum, and run your goods one hour ; then add a quarter of a pound of blue vitriol ; run your goods thirty minutes ; then add two ounces of pearlash ; run again and handle till your color please.

YELLOW ON COTTON AND LINEN.

Take two pounds of the leaves or peelings of onions that are clean and clear from dirt ; put them in fair water, boil well, then add half a pound of alum ; run your goods one hour, and you will have a good colour.

BLACK ON SILK.

For one pound of silk, take four quarts of yellow oak bark ; boil it well for three hours.

There should be two gallons of liquor after the dye is strained ; to this decoction, add two ounces of nutgalls well pounded, and four of copperas. Let them boil half an hour ; then check, with a pint of cold water. Put in the silk, and keep the dye about one degree below boiling heat ; stir the

silk in the dye, for four or five hours ; then take up, cool, rince and dry in the shade.

For the next process, make a decoction of a pound of logwood, and dip the silk until it receives the colour you desire.

Now rince, wring but moderately, dry in the shade. Of whatever color, silks should never be dried in the sun. After all these, dip once more, in a solution of loaf sugar, with two quarts of water, brought half way to boiling heat ; then dry, and the silk will present you a shining jet black, whose color is durable.

CINNAMON.

For one pound of silk, boil half a pound of camwood that is ground, with two gallons of water, for fifteen minutes, in a brass or pewter vessel—then dip, and carefully attend, that the silk may equally receive the colour. Continue till you obtain the colour desired. After the cinnamon is obtained, you may produce a number of shades, by adding copperas in small quantities, and dipping a number of times.

SAXON BLUE.

For one pound of silk, to eight quarts of boiling water, add half a table-spoonful of the compound of oil and indigo. Stir them well—dip the silk and keep it moving for a few minutes—take up, and if not dark enough, add a little more of the compound, and thus proceed till the colour rises to your design.

GREEN.

To two gallons of boiling water, add two ounces of pulverized termerech—boil a few minutes—then add four ounces of alum: after it is dissolved, add half a table-spoonful of the compound, oil and indigo. Mix all well together—then dip for fifteen minutes—take up and cool, and so proceed till the colour is obtained. If it need more yellow, add termerech—if more blue, increase the proportion of compound.

OLIVE BROWN.

Boil fustic, yellow oak or walnut bark: after the liquor has received the strength of the dye-stuff, strain it. Bring to boil—then dip the silk from time to time, adding a little blue and copperas. For a light colour, give short dips. A variety of shades may be obtained in this dye.

YELLOW.

For one pound of silk, put four ounces of alum to eight quarts of water. Let them almost boil—then carefully dip for one hour. Take up and rinse it clean. Then dip in a liquor of termerech. The quantity of dye-stuff will be in proportion to the shade required.

NAVY BLUE.

First, dip an hour, one pound of silk in a solution of four ounces of copperas, to two gallons of water. While dipping, have the liquor hot. Then rinse and dip in a decoction of logwood until the colour is obtained.

To soften Water that is hard, or impregnated with Minerals.

Enclose a pint of wheat bran in a linen bag tied closely—put it into ten or twelve gallons of water—let it boil, and take off the scum that rises. Any water that is clean, may, by this method, be made sufficiently soft for colouring, or to wash linen cloth.

The hard, or rough water, that some wells produce, may be rendered soft by observing this prescription.

Directions for cleansing Woollens and other Cloths of spots of grease, tar, pitch, varnish, oil, paint, stains, &c.

First then, all the essential oils have the property of dissolving oily and fatty matters.

Oil of oranges, lemons, bergamot, and rosemary, take out greasy stains; but the oil of lavender is the proper substance for this purpose.

The true oil of lavender possesses the quality of extracting grease without the aid of oil of turpentine, which however has the same property, but with rather an unpleasant smell.

Ox-gall is usually employed for this purpose; or where the cloth will bear it, caustic alkali, which forms a soap with the grease; the cloth can then be washed.

When oil of turpentine is made use of for the purpose of detaching grease spots, you dip a piece of sponge or cotton into the oil of turpentine, and rub the spot till it disappears. But it is expedient to cover the spot so rubbed, with some

kind of powder, as pounce or ground plaster, or pipe-clay, otherwise there would remain a border with the oil of turpentine, which does not always take place with the oil of lavender.

Warm oil of turpentine is the proper application for removing spots of pitch, tar, varnish, oil, paint, soot of carriage wheels, &c.

For white garments, use ground plaster; for colours use some fat earth, pipe clay or ashes,

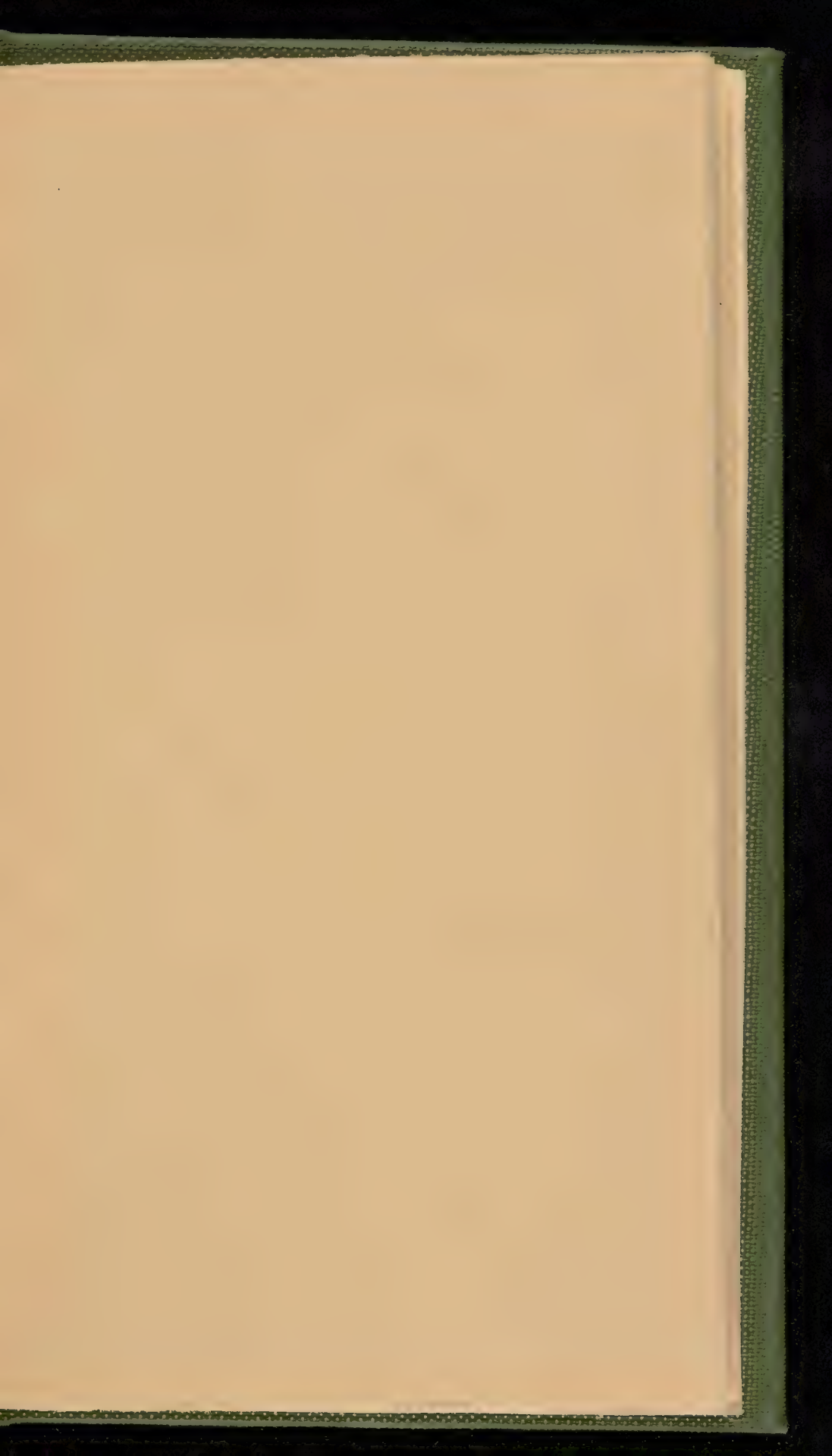
To scour a cloth coat, you must begin by beating it well with a small stick to get out all the dust. Then the spots will appear more plainly. Then mark all the spots with soap, not missing one. Then mix ox gall with water, where-with brush over the whole coat, so as to moisten it in the direction of the nap. When thus moistened stretch the cloth back and forward to get out all the creases, and dry it on a half hoop. When dry it should have the lustre of new cloth; give it a brushing to soften it, and that is all it will need. Laces and lawns spotted with ink, can be cleaned by means of fresh green sorrel. The sorrel stains them green; but this colour quickly washes out. Spots caused by fruit upon white cloth are removed thus: put a silver or pewter plate over a tea-pot, so that it can be heated by the steam—lay the spot on the hot metal, and moisten it with lemon juice.

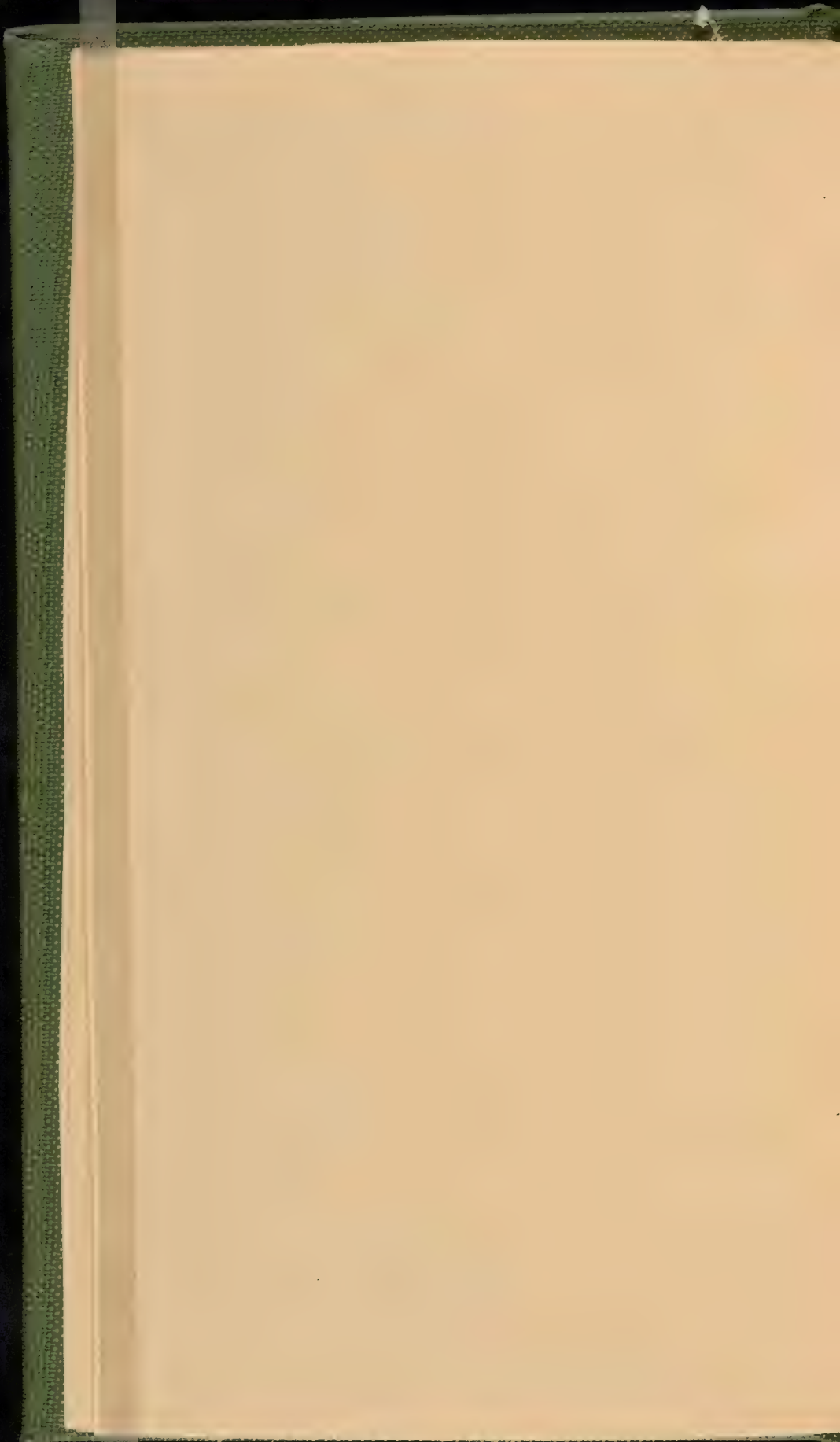
Spots of ink, or any other stains occasioned by yellow oxyd of iron (iron rust) may be removed by salt of sorrel, or lemon juice.

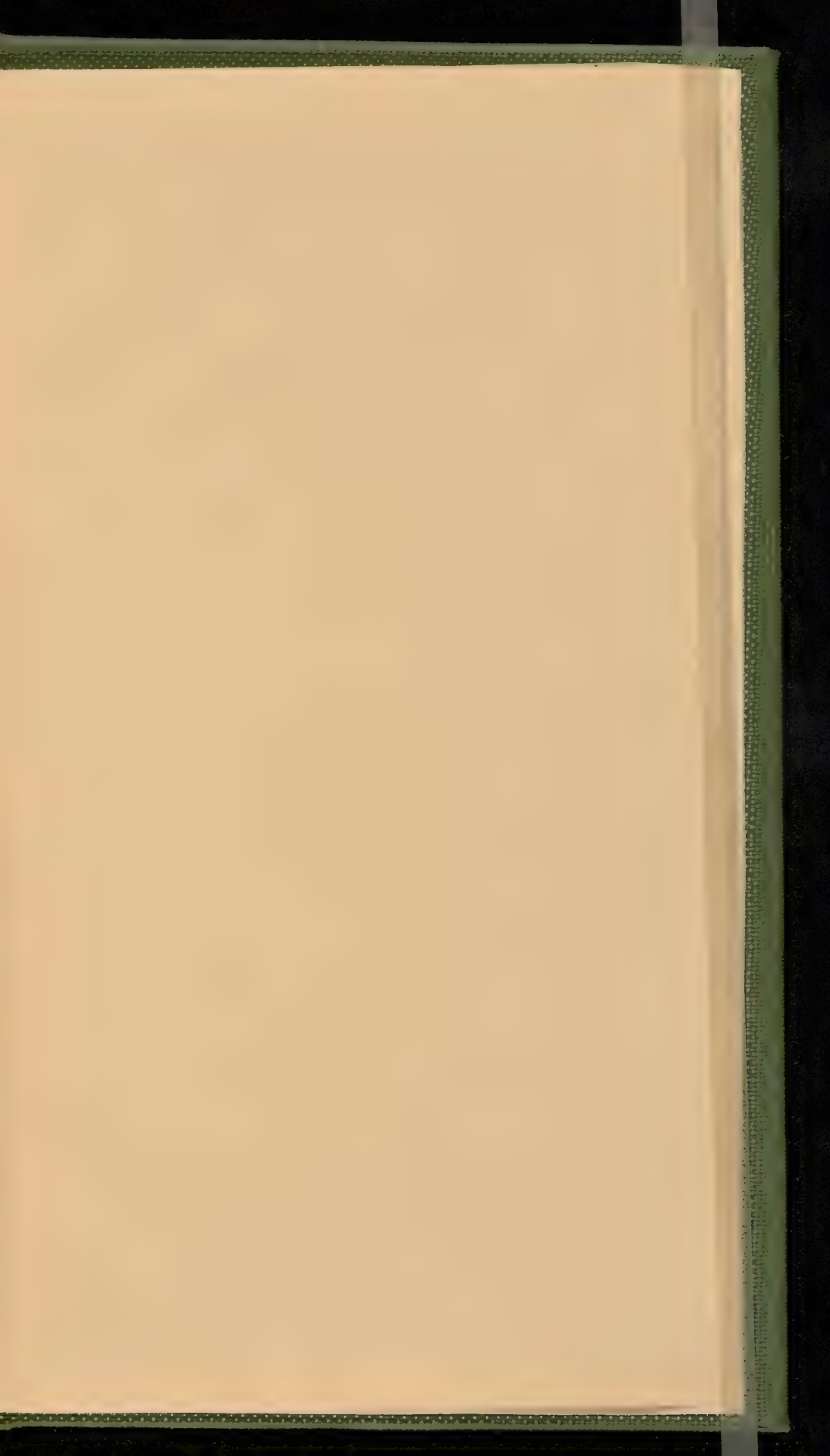
Whether an acid be proper or not, depends on the nature of the colour.

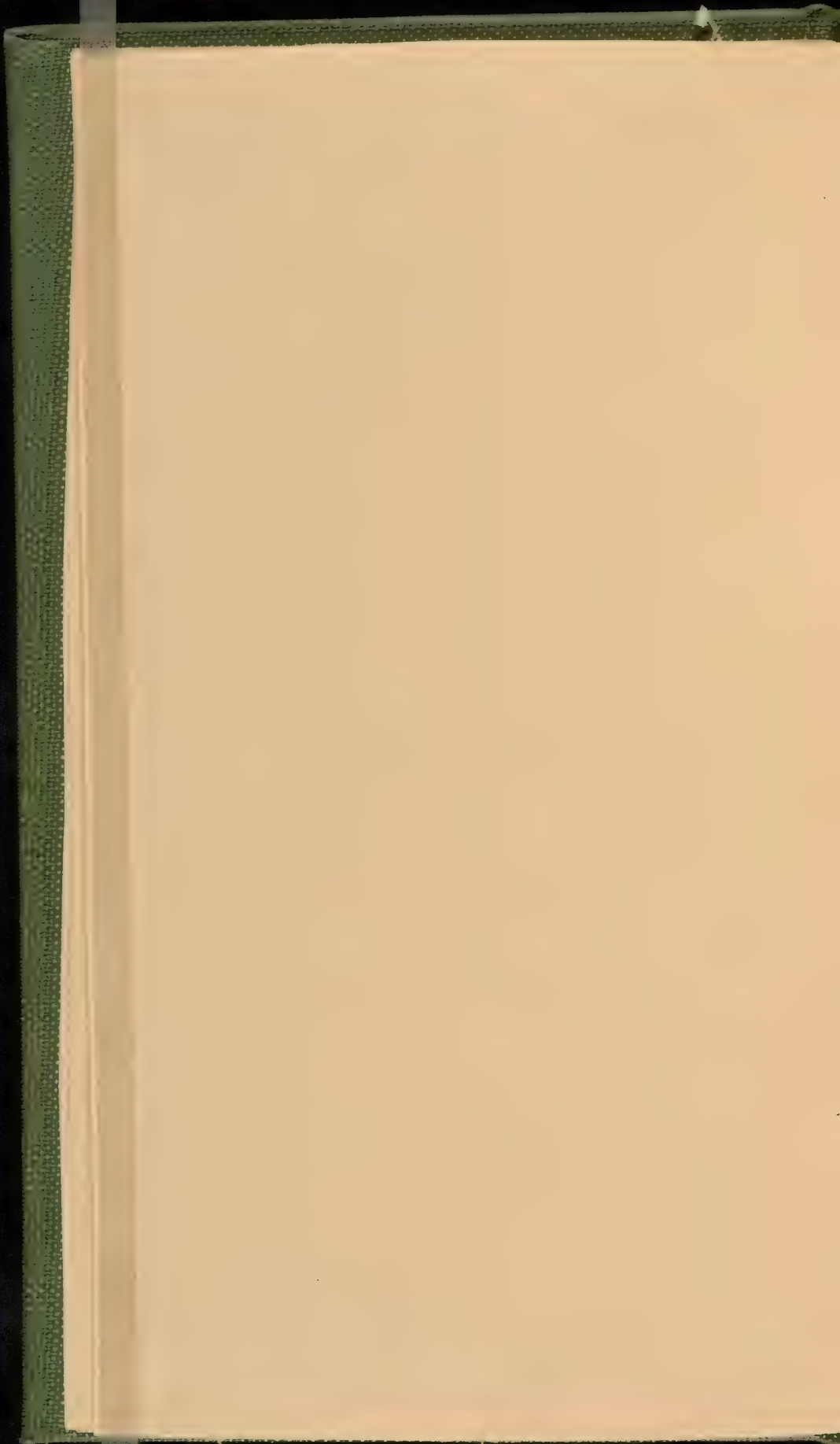
Greasy substances are removed by alkalies, by yolk of eggs, or by fat earths; that is, pipe-clay, fullers'-earth, loams or earths containing much clay, which greedily absorbs moisture of any kind, when the clay is dry.

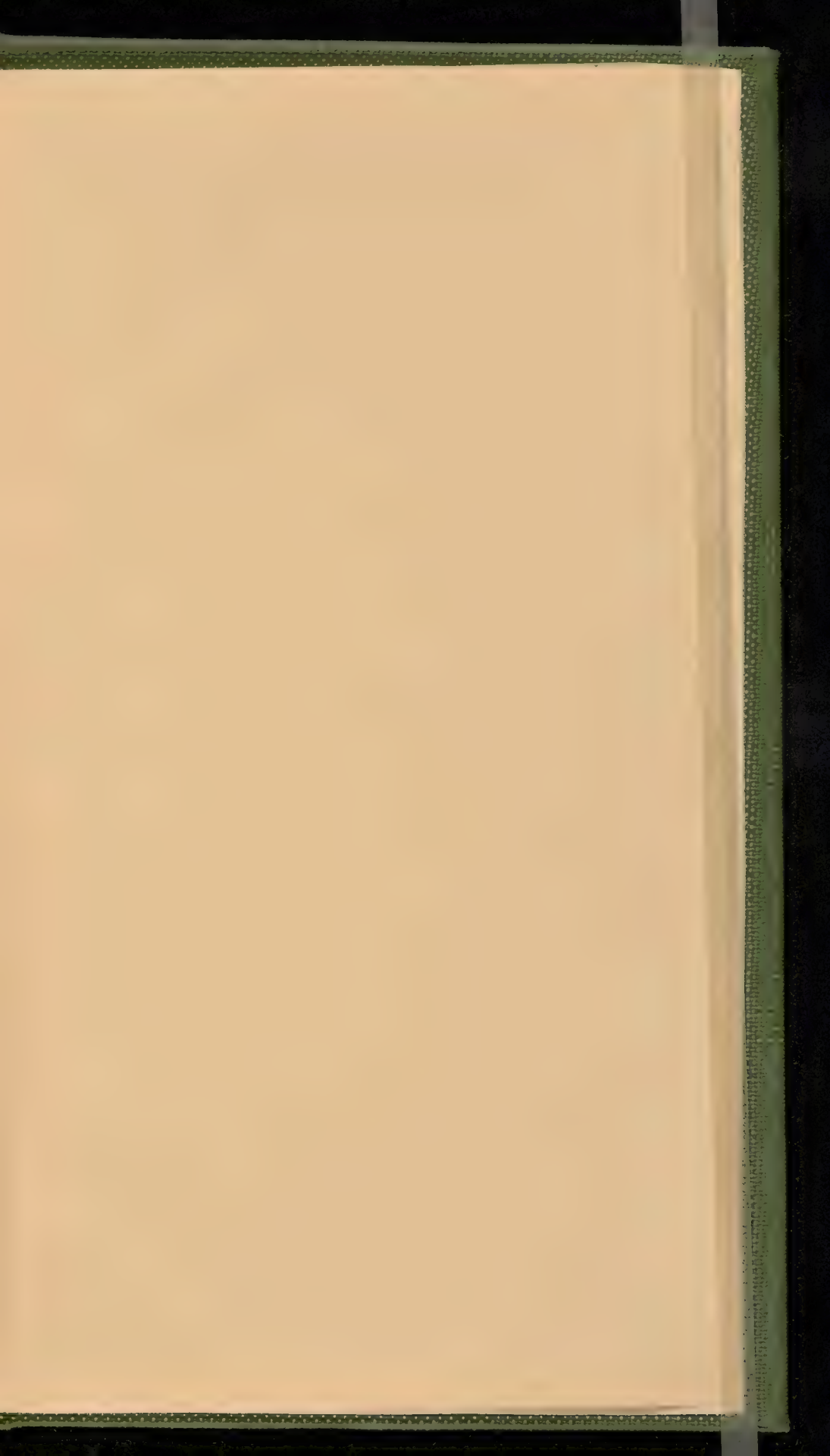
Leather gloves and garments are cleaned by washing in a lye of potash weak but warm: then in two separate soap suds, and dried upon the last without rinsing. The last must be weak. They must be dried speedily, turning and stretching them in all directions.

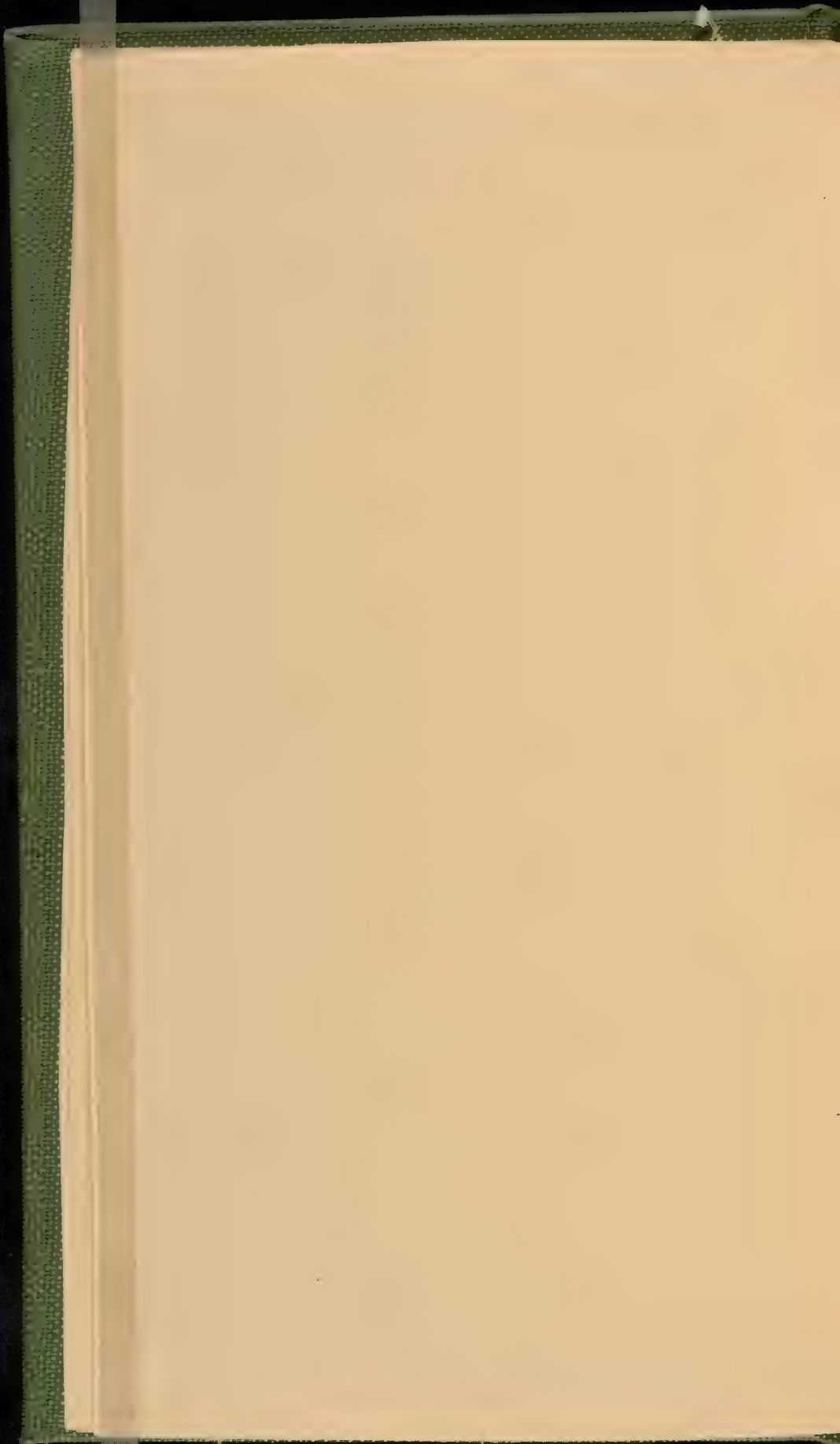


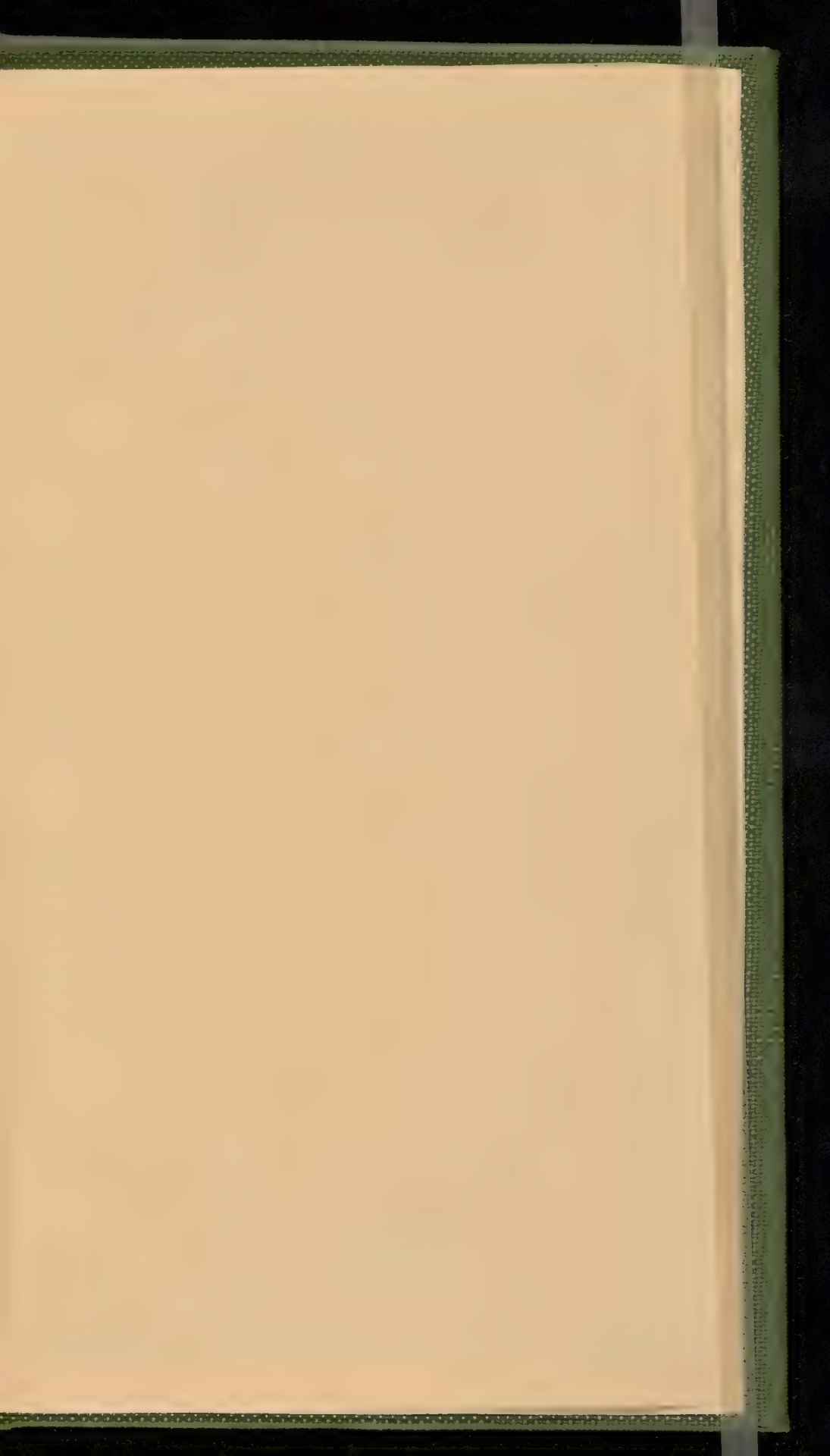


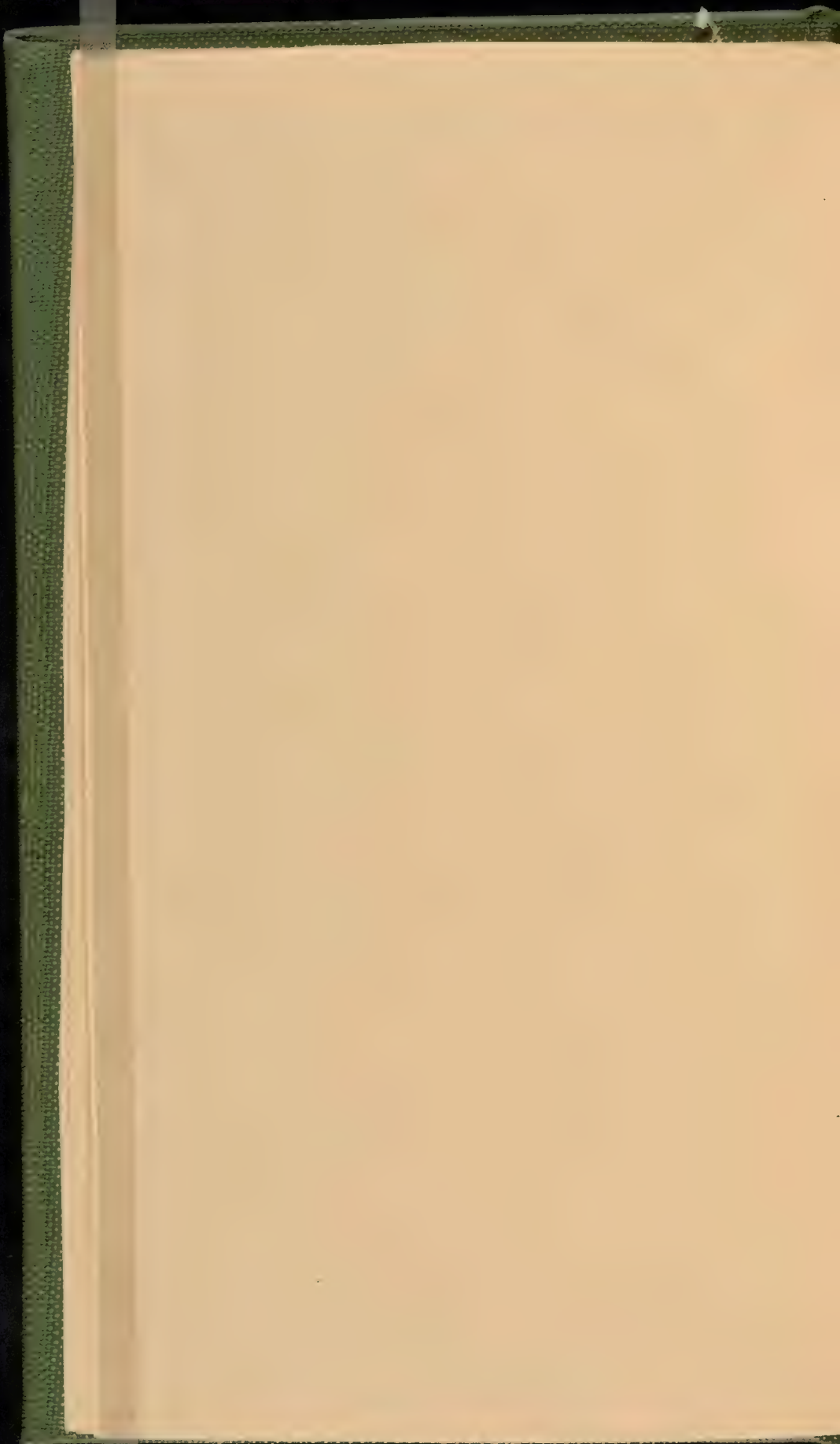


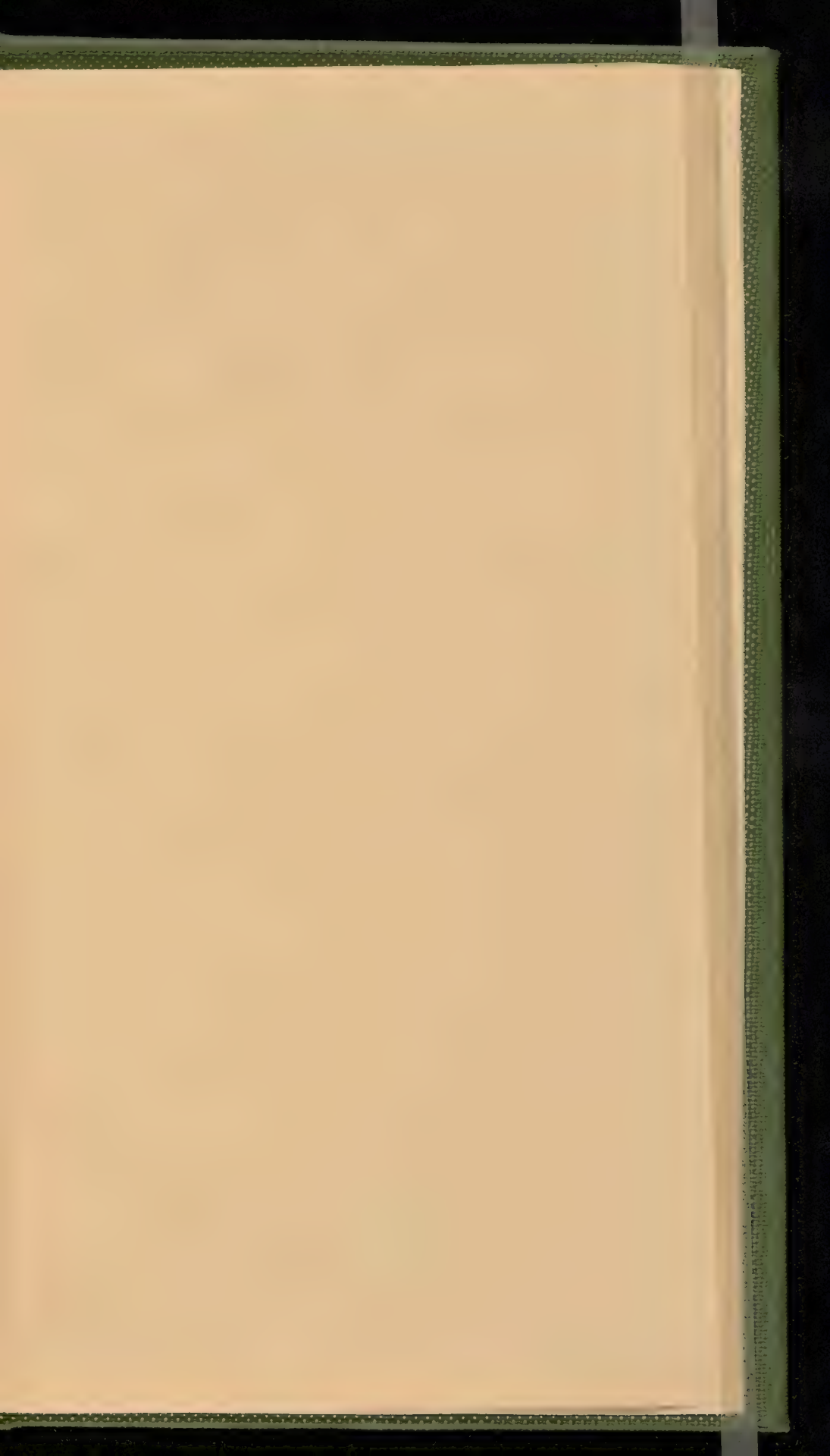


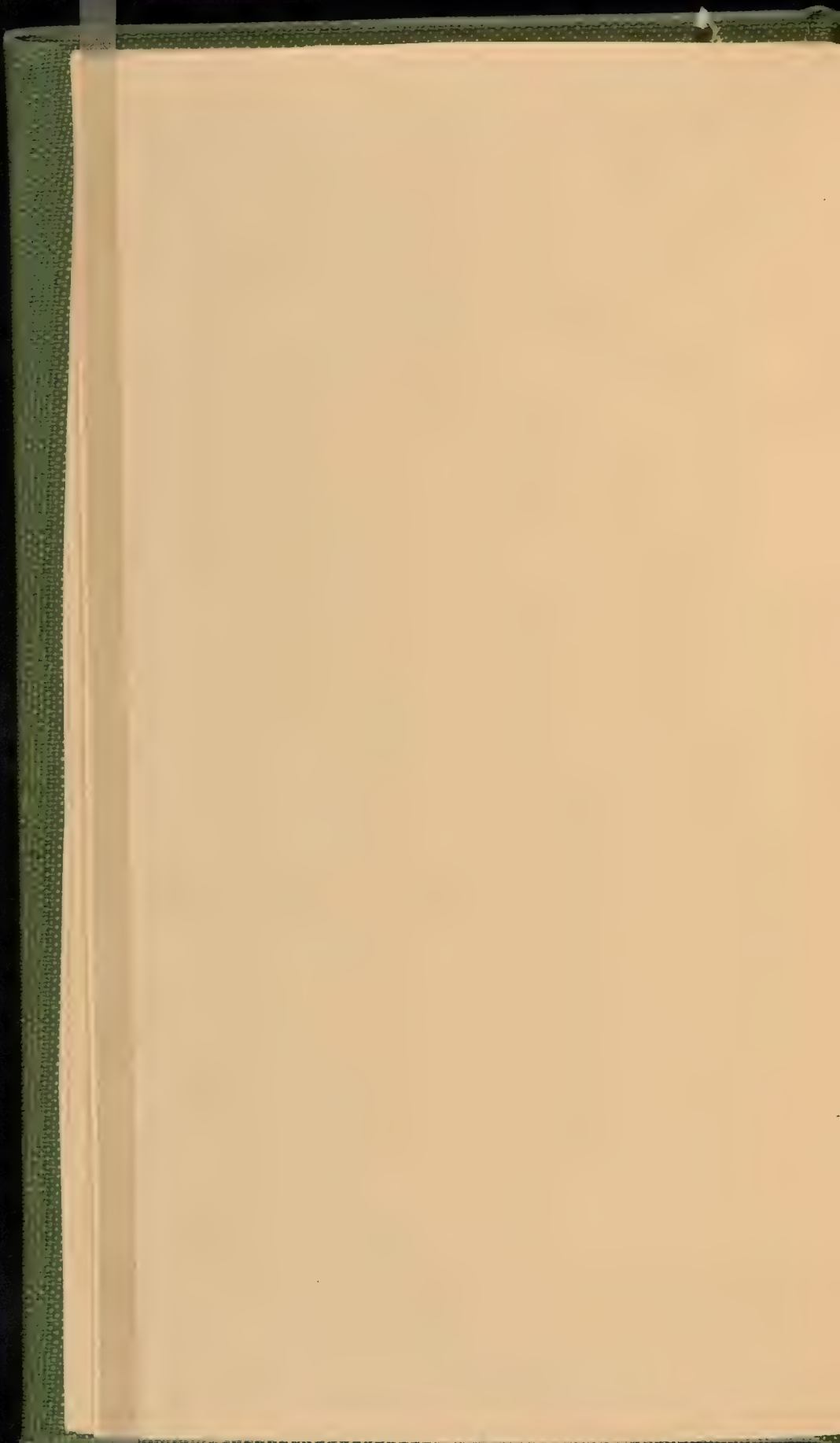


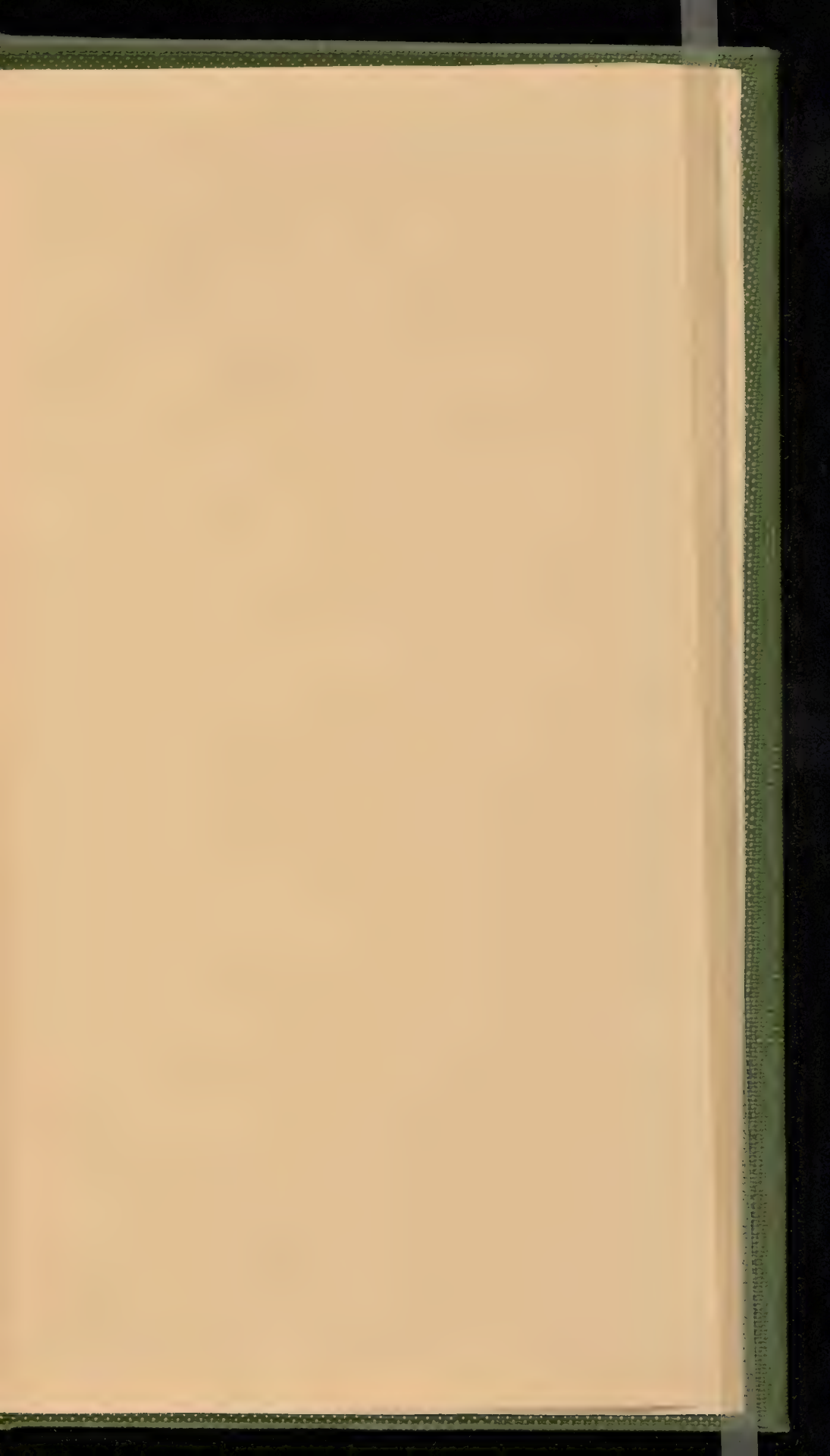


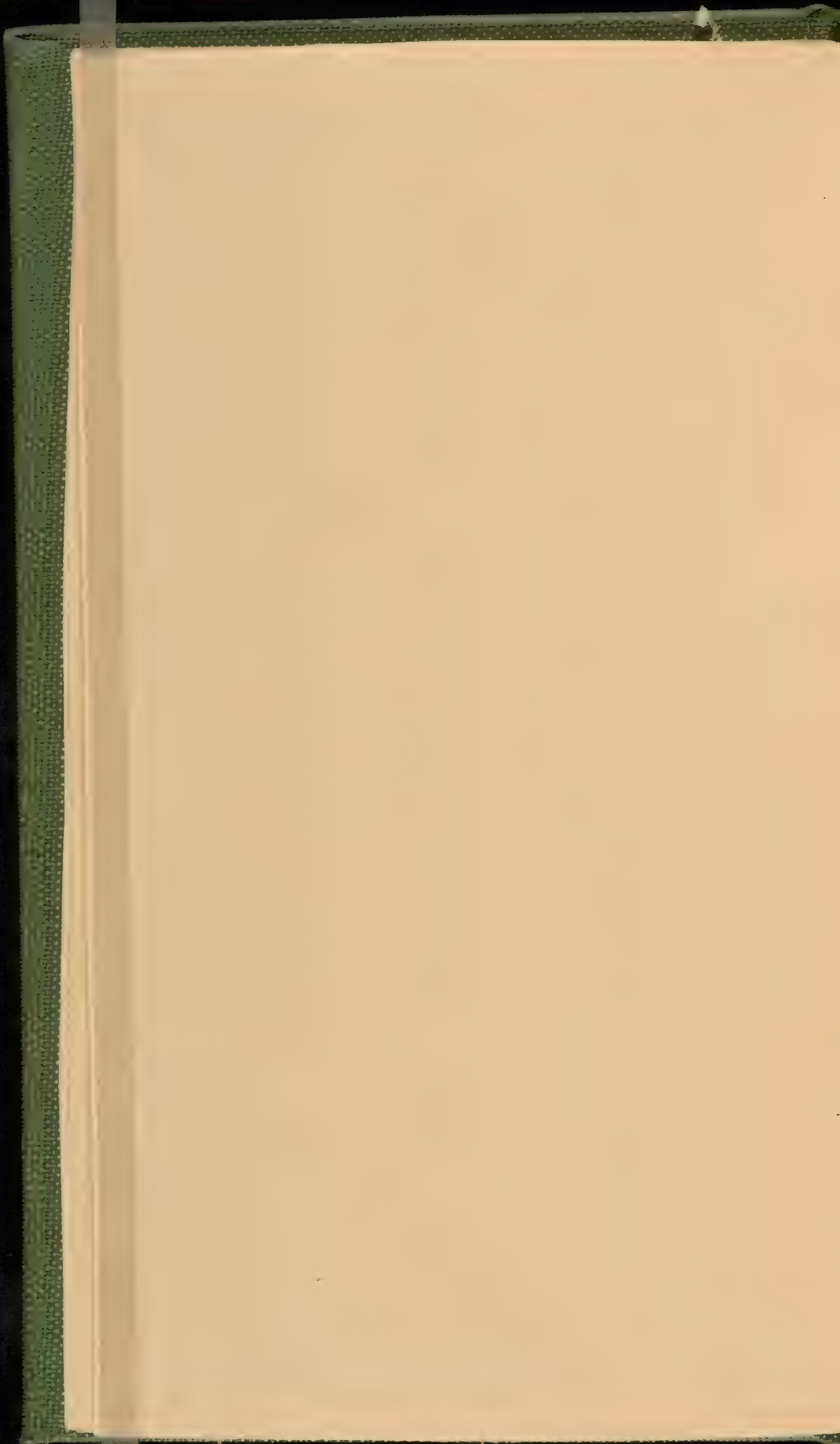


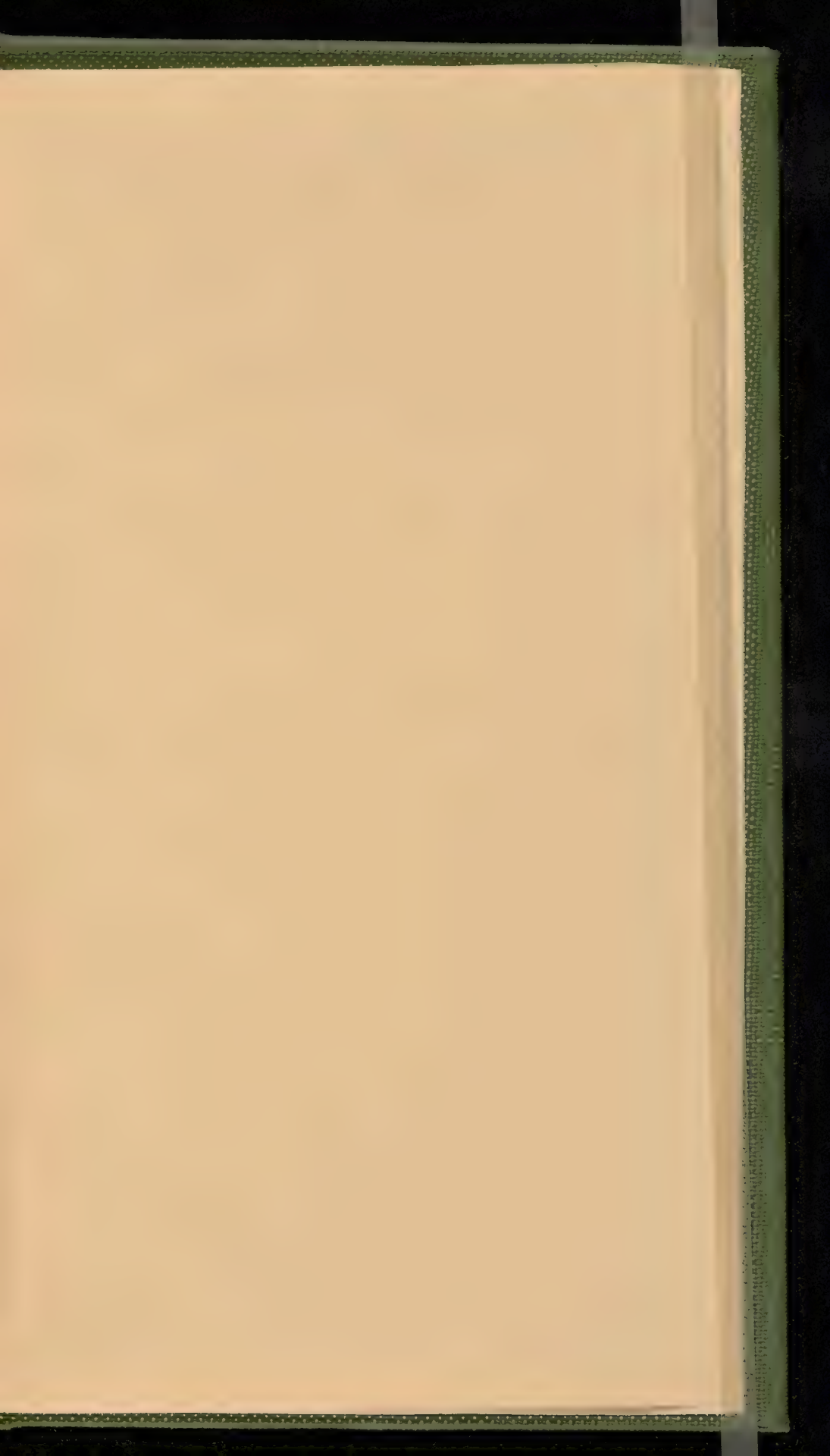


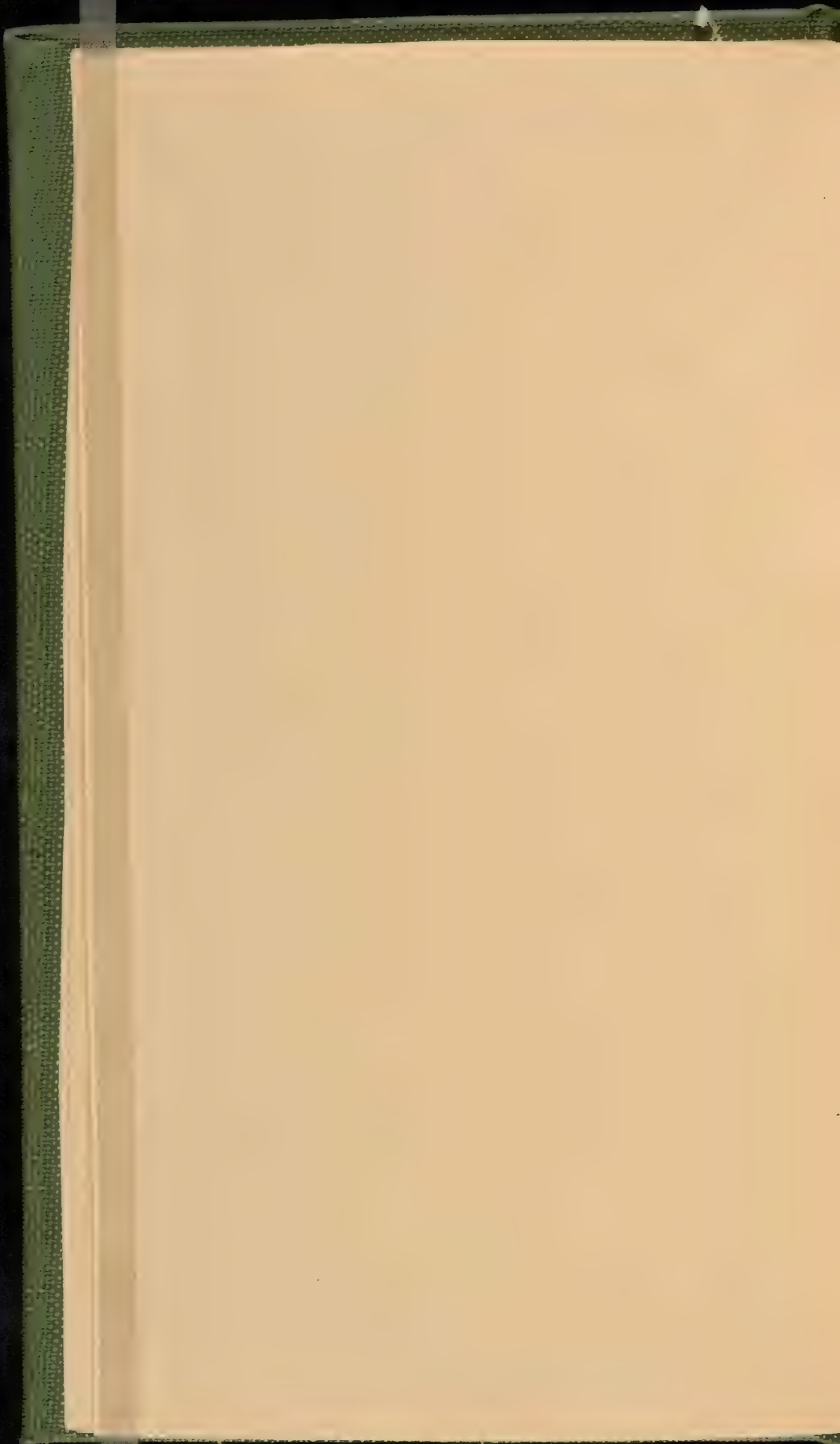


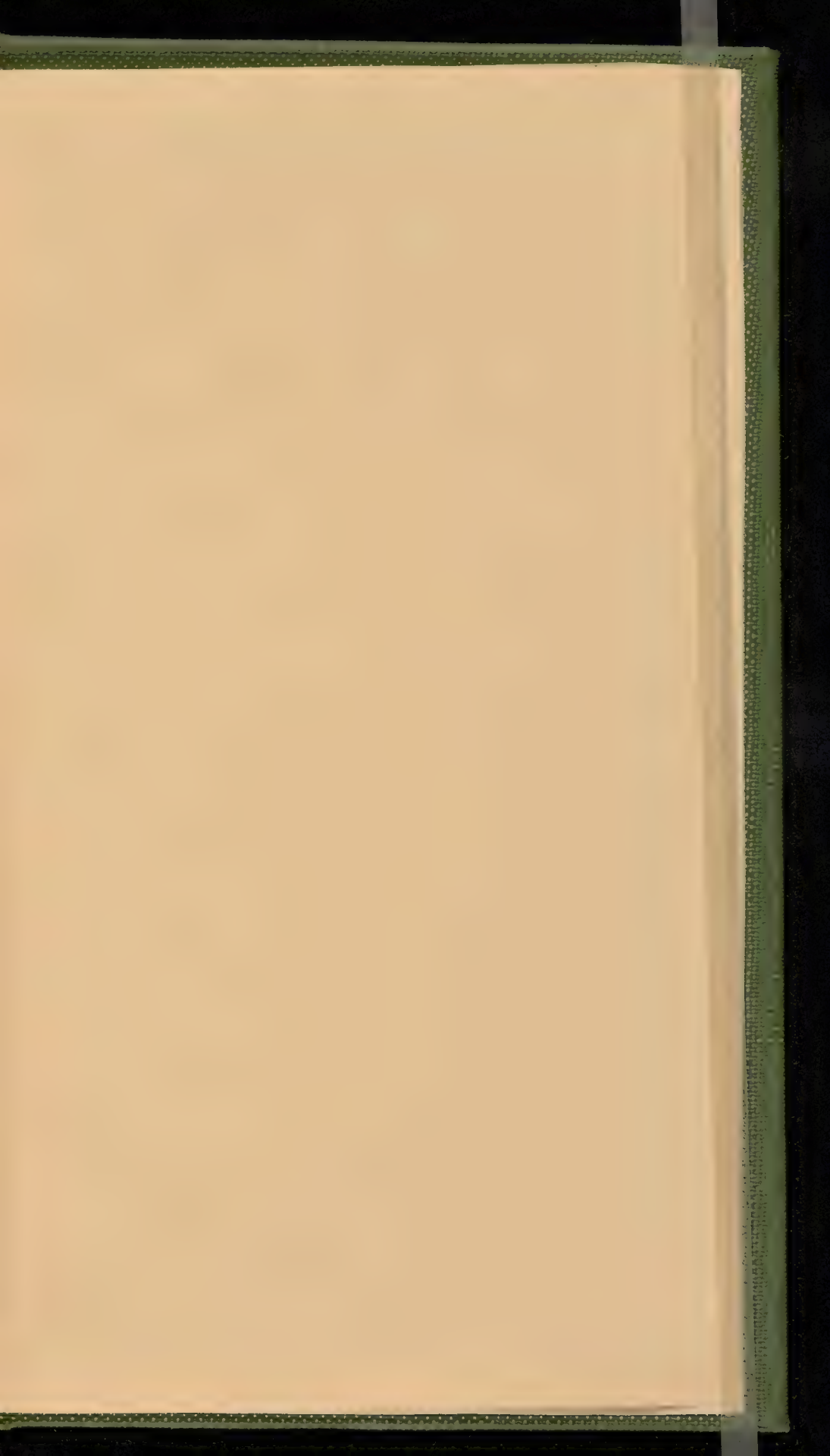


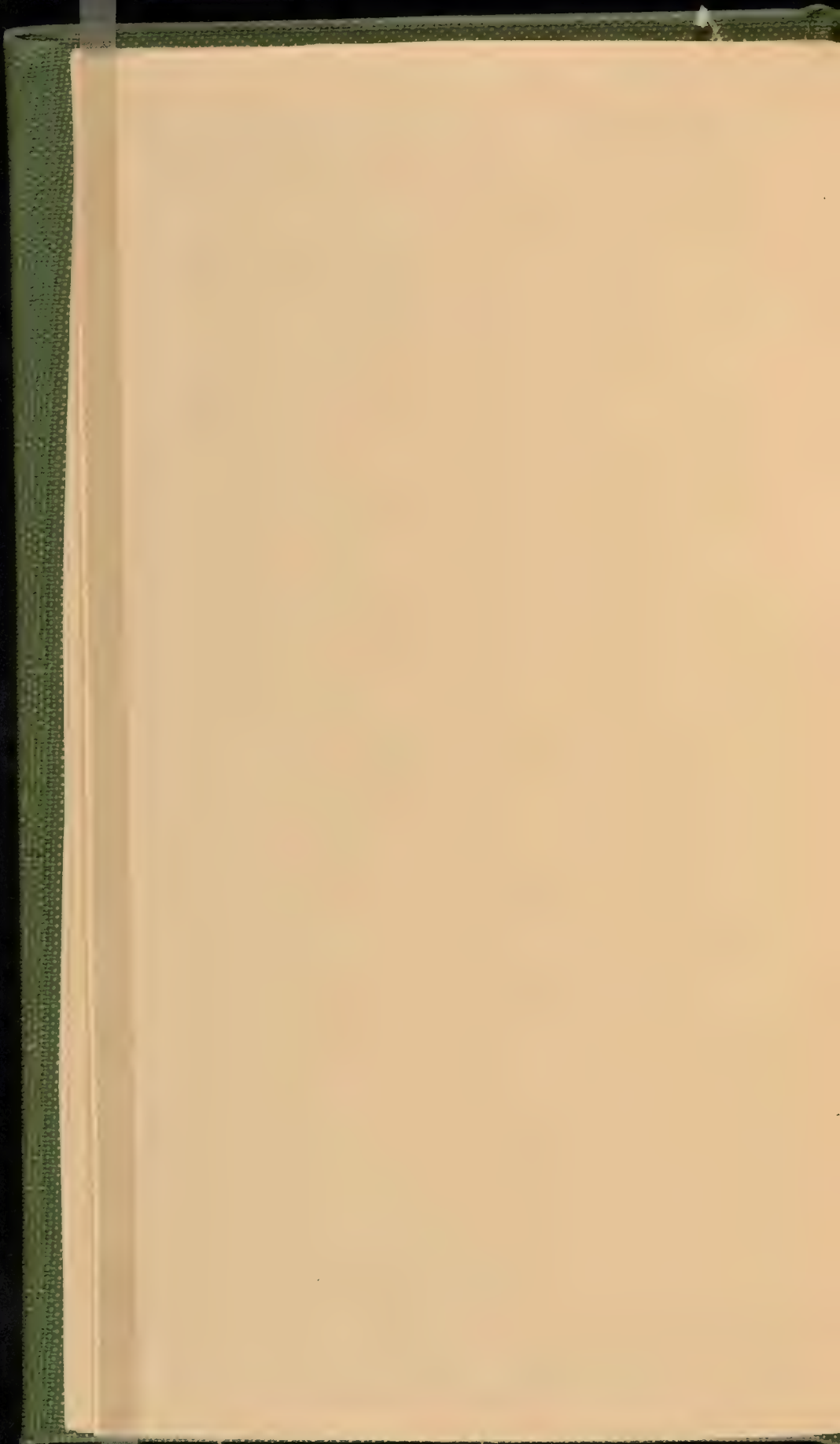


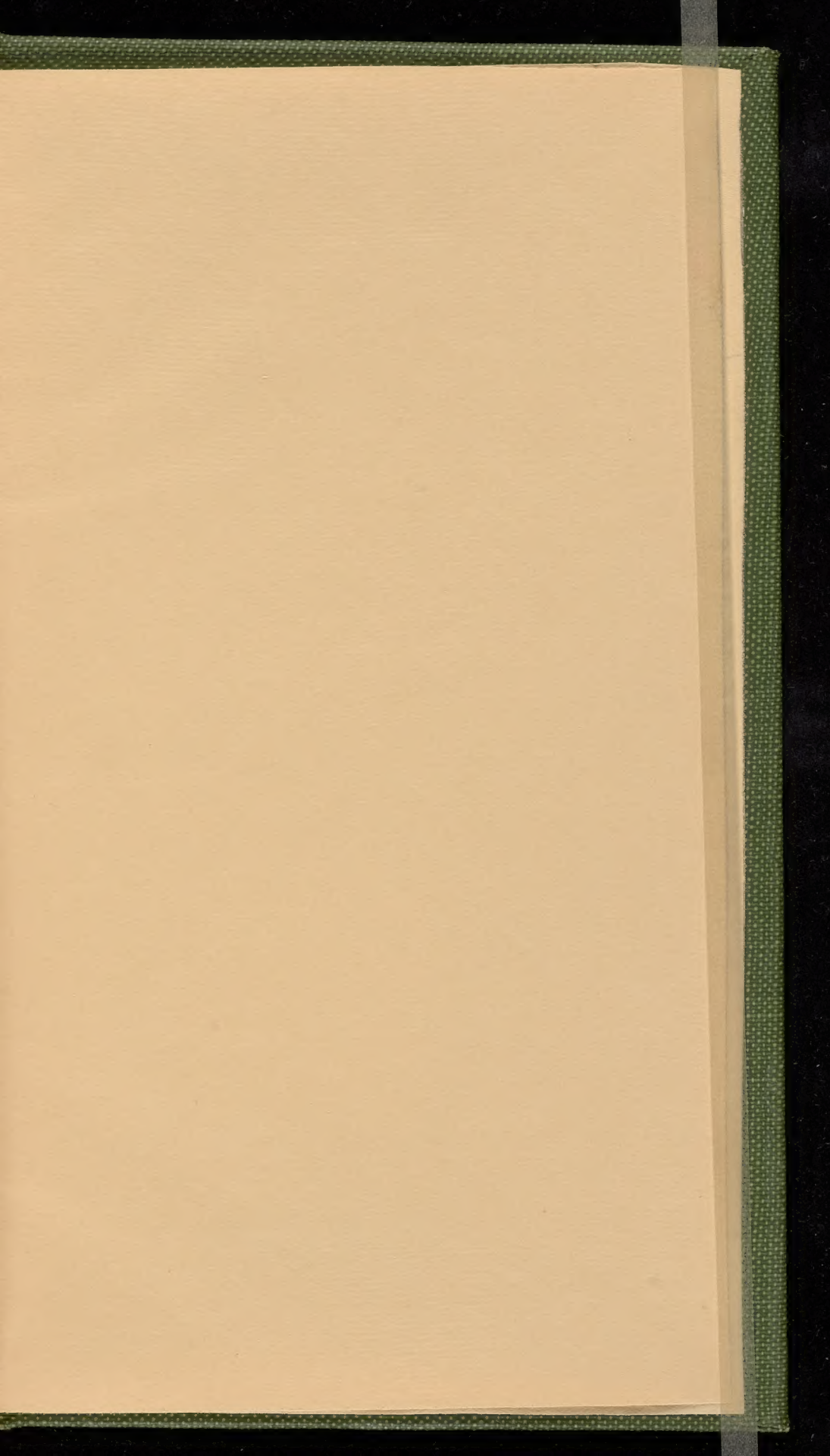


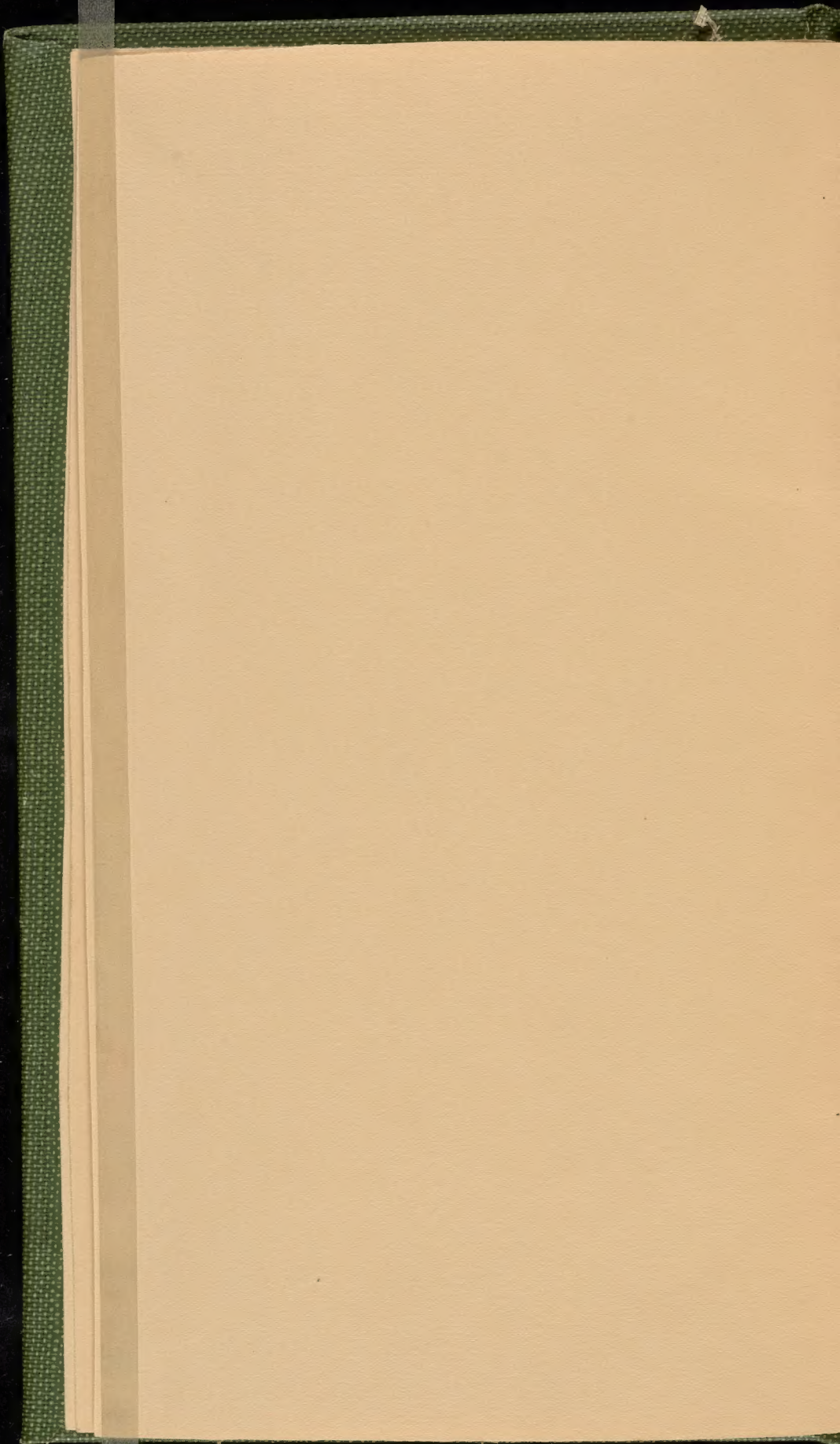














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